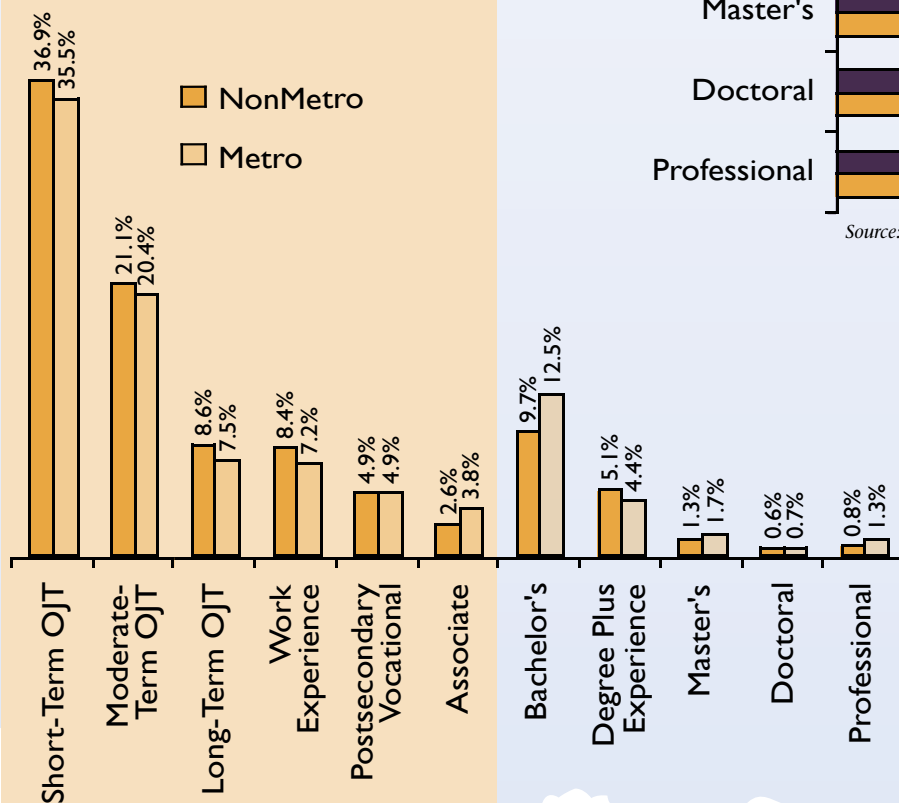
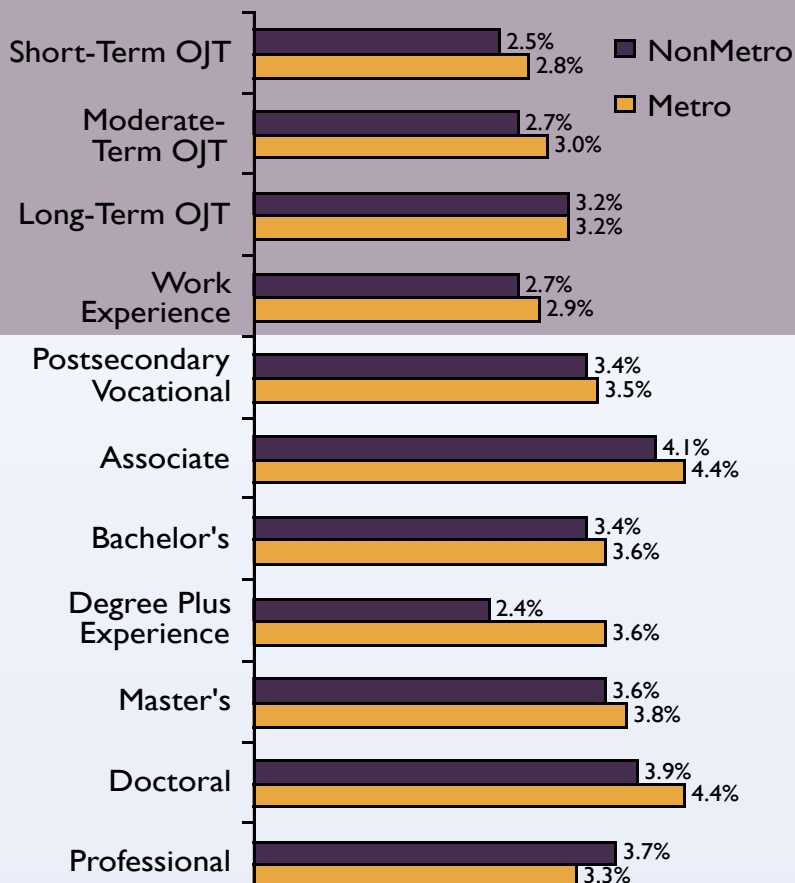


## Utah 2004 Occupations by Training Level

## Utah 2004-2014 Projected Growth Rates by Training Level



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services



Source: Utah Department of Workforce Services

# What's the Difference?

## Variations in Training Level Requirements for Metro and Nonmetro Areas

Those of us who live outside the Wasatch Front often feel we live in a different (and forgotten) world. It's true. Our demographics, industries, economies and open space all differ dramatically from the counties on the Wasatch Front. However, our statistics are buried by the big, urban counties any time that statewide data is analyzed.

So, let's take a moment to observe the differences in occupational training requirements between the "metro" counties (Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber) and the "nonmetro" counties (the remaining 25 counties). As in the rest of this publication, training requirements categories are those applied by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (For more information on these categories, see <http://www.bls.gov/emp/optd/optd004.pdf>)

### Not Much Difference

At first blush, there doesn't seem to be a huge difference between the aggregate training requirements of metro and nonmetro counties. Occupations requiring only short-term on-the-job training (OJT) make up the majority of employment in both metro and nonmetro areas. And shares of employment are roughly equivalent for most of the 11 categories outlined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

### Metro Jobs Require More Education

However, subtle differences turn into notable variations upon close examination. For example, in every

category where on-the-job training or related work experience is required, the nonmetro area shows a higher share of employment. A combination of these categories indicates that roughly 75 percent of nonmetro jobs require no postsecondary education other than on-the-job training compared to less than 71 percent of metro employment.

Conversely, jobs requiring at least a four-year degree make up a larger share of metro employment (more than 20 percent) compared to nonmetro's 17 percent. Of course, we're still not talking about huge disparities. It is interesting to note, however, that almost 30 percent of the nonmetro jobs requiring a bachelor's degree are K-12 school teachers compared to only 16 percent in the metro area.

### Future Jobs Require More Training

For both regions, projections indicate that, in general, occupations requiring more formal postsecondary training will grow at faster rates than those that require on-the-job training. Even among the OJT careers, those in the long-term group show the fastest employment expansion. ⓘ

For more information see: <http://jobs.utah.gov/opencms/wi/occi.html>.

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